OFFICER DISMISSED FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning parts of two companies, numbering in all 60 men, belonging to the 8th Penusylvania Cavalry, under command of Capt. Wilson, who were stationed at King George Court-House, were attacked by about 300 Rebels, who crossed the Rappahaunock in small boats at a point some distance this side of the Court-House, thus getting between this command and the main body of the cavalry. Forty out of the sixty escaped, and there is reason to believe that more of them will yet return. Capt. Wilson is among the missing. How many we had killed and wounded is not known.

King George County, and who hat applied for guards to protect their property, were known to be among the attacking party. They doubtless gave the information which led to the attack.

The following order was in the stack.

The following order was issued to-day by Gen. Burnside. All others who may be guilty of such with without reference to rank:

HEADQUARTERS ARM OF THE POTOMAC, 2
CAMP MEAR FALMOUTH, Toesday, Dec. 2, 1862. 5
GENERAL OLDERS No. 180.—Capt. George Johnste
Third Fennsylvania Cavalry, while in charge of a caval
picket on the 22th of November, having, by his neglecute
continued, after repeated warning from his commanding of

commanding General hopes and believes that a lack of the in the regiment and brigade to which this officer cipine in the regiment and brigade to which this office ouged did not warrant him in so gross a neg-ect of duty. y command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE. By command of LEWIS RICHEOND, A. A. G. A flag of truce was sent over the river this morn-

ing for the purpose of conveying two daughters of Dr. Sylvester Conway of Fredericksburg. Deserters from the Rebels continue to arrive

daily. They represent their army as being very destitute, particularly in clothing. No salt meat has been issued since they left Maryland.

Last week an order was issued by Gen. Lee that such soldiers as were without shoes should make moccasins from the raw hides, otherwise to do duty barefooted.

Indications of a Movement-Desolation of the Country-An Ancient Virginia Momestead-Gen. Sumner's Headquarters-A Reconnoissance-" Altament."

From Our Special Correspondent. NEAR FALNOUTH, Va., Tucsday, Dec. 2, 1862. There are rumors and other indications of an early movement. If made, it will probably be a mere change of position, though involving perhaps a considerable engagement. The obstacles to a general and final advance of the army named in my last still exist.

All this region wears an aspect of peculiar, indescribable desolation. The dreary garb of nature in these "melancholy days,"

The raddest of the year,"

ancient Virginia homestead, the former seat of one as in the olden time. Tenacious pear and English cherry trees eke out a hardy existence among the rowding cedars in what was once the family garden. Nature is recruiting the worn-out soil, as a process

far more rapid and equally irresistible, regenerating moral and political Virginia.

While this spot recalls the Virginia of the past, Gen. Samper's headquarters suggest the Virginia of the future. They are jin the l'allips House, a mile depot, cerarture modern improvements," even to bathing ro-gas-pipes. Gen. Summer seems peculiarly with it; doubtless, because it is within easy with it; doubtless, because it is within easy range of the enemy's batteries. The old veteran, despite his arbane manner and kind heart, is never fully con-tent except when under fire. On the peninsula, he persisted in keeping his beadquarters within range of the Rebel gens for two weeks. Daily and nightly the shots and shells dropped all around him; but he staid there, it is said, until a positive order from McClellan, to fall back, had been twice repeated. The effect of the Kebel missibes illustrated how much The effect of the Rebel missiles illustrated how much le d and iron may fly about human heads without sariking them. Only one man was injured; and le was killed by a splinter, while lying behind a log

to avoid the shots!

The view from the Phillips House is superb, emburg, with the hills and forests, the Rebel camps and batteries beyond. Let THE TRIBUNE send and batteries beyond. Let The TRUCKS send "Altamont" out here to describe it. Permit him to date his pen-pictures Washington, or even New-York, if he insists. The "Baltimore" with which he prefixed his spirited letters from Harper's Ferry, certainly did not diminish their interest. One can imagine, however, the despairing confusion it ex-cited in the distant reader, vainly attempting to

up his geography.
rds ought to starkle, when from the abundance of the heart the mouth speakoth. "Altamont' is one of those enviable morials who only write, as a clatera runs over, when they are full. But the regular army correspondent is always under the pump, with the public at the handle. Pump away, but don't wonder it so often proves."

Dropping backets into empty wells,

Dropping backets in

When you get rolly waters, or hear a dull creak from the hinges, don't lose your temper, and threaten in the words of a late statesman, to smash the CRGANIZATION OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL DEPART-

MENT. HEADQUARTERS ARMS OF THE POTOMAC. Headquarters are of the Potomac.

Camp near fairouth, Va., Thirsday, Nov. 23, 1952.

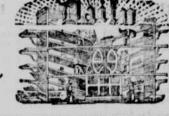
General Officers, No. 1853—I. Each Grand Division to have a field officer of energy and experience a rigid agentism over the Departments of the Provest Marshals within the own Division, and extending his jointed time over the screening his jointed time over the review marshals of Corps. He will be formised from time to the with such force as the General Commanding his Jurial Division may deem processor.

with at least 100 infantry and 50 cavairy under his I to be at headquarters of the Corps, and to have as aless a captain of infantry, with his company, in each

Stands of the Corps.

4. Provest Marshals of Corps to preserve order and discipline among troops beyond the limits of camp; enforcing the stock of suters and deders; producting trade; examining the stock of suters and deders; protecting merket-men; preventing depredations.

ATTACK UPON PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY. TICK UPON PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.



Vol. XXII....No. 6,761.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

defing it shall be given in writing to the officer charsed with carrying out the order, and such efficier shall make daily reports, in writing to the Provost-Marshal of his Corps, if present with his Corps, if not, to the commanding officer giving him the authority to make the seizure—of the number and description of the property so taken, with the name and rissidence of the owner thereof. All such reports to be sent to the Provost-Marshal of the Grand Division. Any person not authorized in accordance with this regulation, who shall take a borse, mule or other animal, or any other property, from any citizen of the country, without full payment therefor, shall be pushed as his crime deserves.

6. The Provist-Marshals of Grand Divisions will make

for, shall be punished as his crime deserve.

6. The Provest-Marshals of Grand Divisions will make semi-weekly reports to the Provest-Marshal-General at these Headquarters.

Headquarters.
7. The Provost-Marshal-General will make frequent it spections of the operations of his Department, and will issue such orders as may be necessary for its future direction.

By command of Msj.-General.

Lewis Richmonp, Ass't Adjt.-General.

No Idea of Going into Winter Quarters-The Health of the Army Good-The Hard Labor Performed by Blacks-How a Bully met with a Black Master-Brugg's Army still in the West-The Prospect of Taking Richmond.

The hour, the day, or perhaps the week upo which we shall move upon the Rebel army, either in gross neglect of duty will thus be promptly dealt front, or apon one or the other or upon both flanks, could not, perhaps, be named by any one, not even the Commanding-General himself. I do not believe the thought of going into Winter quarters has yet been seriously entertained by Gen. Burnside.

The soldiers who are encamped in the roads their time for the past few days in constructing booth and log huts, after the fashion of the Rebels, and this has given many casual visitors to the army the impression that we were preparing for the Winter. The reports that the soldiers were instructed to build the buts are entirely unfounded. Their superior officers have indulged them in it, but have not in a single instance given them to understand that they would not be required to abandon them upon a moment's notice, and resume the march, and shoulder

ment's notice, and rerume the march, and shoulder again the knapsack and the tent.

Contrary to expectation the health of the army is remarkably good, considering the large number of new treone who are intermingled with the old regiments. I am informed by the leading surgeons, who have been in the army since its formation, that the number in the hospitals is much less than it was last year at this time. Nearly all the regimental hospitals have been provided with large new tents, with cast from stoves and cots. In this climate we have nt few days in which the sick will suffer not much it these hou itals. Large dwellings, of course, are taken when they can be found; but in an army so large as this it is impossible to provide for all the sick without the use of canyas tente.

A ride upon the cars to Acquia Creek to-day ave me a view of what Gen. Haupt has accomgave me a view of what Gen. Haupt has accomplished within the past ten days in repairing the railroad from the Potomac to Falmouth. What it took nearly ten months hast Spring to reconstruct has been accomplished in about one sixth of that time. Nearly all the labor then was performed by soldiers; this time contrabands, or to call them by a better name, loyal blacks, have performed nearly all the hard labor. I saw hundreds of them at work to-day all along the line of the road, at the depois, upon the wharves, on the boats, or wherever there was snything to be lifted, carried, driven, or raised. They were working, too, with a will, not with one arm slowly following the other up and down, or one leg moving after the other as if they is intensified by the succeeding armies which have swept over it, leaving behind the deep track of war, fresh graves, abandoned homes, and descinted farms.

Gen. Howard's headquarters are on the site of an

of the First Families, chronologically, if not socially.

The buildings have all disappeared, and a dense growth of red cedure (the "savins" of Mrs. Stow and colloquial New-England) has sprang up where they stood. A few crambling bricks misgle with the soil. The hill-side spring gushes clear and strong as in the olden time. Tenacious pear and English person in a very few minutes. An efficer of the Sth Michigan Regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner in that severe fight on James's Island. South Carolina, and who was exchanged but a few weeks since, came on here from Washington in seach of a negro servant be had with him when South, and whom he had found very faithful and ervant without much difficulty, and brongat him to the depot, and together they were awaiting the ceparture of the train. While the negro was standing near the platform a bullying pri-vate who had been talking very load about McClel an and the d-d Aboutionsis, to the dis-of the majority of the bystanders, came softly behind the negro and knocked his cap off. than his natural hue, and a nervous twitching could be seen in the vicinity of his fiets, but still he refrained from any open manifestation of dis-pleasure, and soon resumed his usual cheerful and good-natured expression. Again the bully crept up for the third time, and, in addition to polling his cap, struck him quite a blow on the back of the head. In an instant, shoot when the bully's hand cap, struck him quite a blow on the back of the head. In an instant, shoot when the bully shand had dropped, the left fist of the negro was planted square on the jaw of his white brother, and following that with fightning rapidity came a tremendous blow from the right fist, falling plump upon the nose, and sending the blood in streams over both religerents. The fight then became furious, and as the bully rallied from the unexpected attack, he fell back upon his knowledge of the science of puglism, and dealt the negroseveral severe blows, which, for a moment, staggered him; but Sambo, disregarding the regulations of the King, which he knew nothing about, lowered has head, lifted his right foot, and delivered a broad said square in the belly and chest of his assailant. The belly fell almost as quickly as if a shot, the size of the negro's head, had struck him. He lay sense less for a few moments, then rallied, and was crivide off by his companions. The negro coully battoned up his coat, put on his cap, and as he took the hand of the good Colonel in whose service he was engaged, apologized for having been in the fight, but said he couldn't possibly help thrashing the fellow. The Colonel laughed, and told him that if he had for a generate of such fellows, he would return to and he couldn't possibly help thrusing the fellow. The Colonel laughed, and told him that if he has five regiments of such fellows, be would return to Charleston and take the city. During the hour is which we were waiting for the cars, the negro was treated with profound respect, and I doubt very the cars. much whether that McClellan claquer will eve ugain attack a Congo negro.

It is believed now by many superior officers of the

army, from the accounts of prisoners and deserters that, although Gen. Bragg himself may be in Rich ling country, beyond the range of duties of the half of Corps. He will be formished from time have to contend with in the approaching struggle a sech force as the General Commanding his on may deem necessary, orps to have a captain or field officer as Provest which have been around Richmond since has Sum at least 100 intantry and be cavairy under his be at headquarters of the Corps, and to have a captain or field officer as Provest which have been around Richmond since has Sum mer. The statement of the official in the Kebe Kommand, to be at headquarters of the Corps, and to have as substinates a captain of infantry, with his company, in each Division.

3. Provest Marshals of Grand Divisions to extend their specialous beyond the Corps, sending out patrols over the country, and causing guards to be established whenever necessary in reading suspected persons: tracing out ections and founds; receiving and examining describes and prisoners from the enemy, as well as socialises sent to their own countries the enemy, as well as socialises sent to their own countries of the Rappahannock would seem to indicate the contrary, I think the opinion is becoming general that we have too long overrated the strength of Guards of the Corps.

4. Provest Marshals of Corps to preserve order and discipation of the contrary, I think the opinion is becoming general that we have too long overrated the strength of Guards of the Corps.

4. Provest Marshals of Corps to preserve order and discipation of the contrary, I think the opinion is becoming general that we have too long overrated the strength of the enemy, and that, if we but attack him boddly, and follow him up from day to day, and bring into action all our reserve artillery and infantry, Richmond, value of the particular regulating trade; examining the stock of satisfactors and will sure be ourse before the close of the year.

We are becoming fairly such and dispusted with

deer regulating trade; examining the stock of sotters and deers; protecting merket men preventing depredations and dispussed with this large buggber, Richmond. The hights of Fredwick property, arresting stragglers found without the passes shired ander General Orders. No. 187 Headquarters, Army the Fotomac following up and flanking the march of the amount with ordering the cricksburg are not half as steep or hair as formidable as South Mountain or Crampton's Pass, and I doubt very much whether they could be held any longer. It is true that the Rebels could bring more men into action, but it is equally true that we could also, and at the same time leave a large force to protect the bridges and the fords. But I do not privateer.

oing it shall be given in writing to the officer charged with side, from the front; at least not an attack which FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY. will be considered the main one. Our Generals are now, without much doubt, planning some other mode of attack which will involve much less loss of

ife. A number of gun-boats are lying in the river, and will probably play an important part in the opening scenes of the battle. They came up the river quietly and encountered no obstructions of any moment, nor have there been any Rebel batteries erected to bear upon them. It is quite possible that before the close of this week the greatest battle of the war will have been fought.

EVACUATION OF TALLAHATCHIE.

on both sides of the River-The Medical NO FIGHTING OF CONSEQUENCE. No Movement-Camp Rumors-Earthworks Department.

From Our Own Correspondent. Camp opposite Ferdericksburg, Dec. 1, 1962.

Like Mr. Micawber I am waiting for something to turn up. And still it does not turn-not a turn. Everything is in statu quo. With the exception of the minor incidents of camp life, uninteresting to the general render, and hardly of sufficient importance where they occur to stir the sluggish blood that thickens and runs slow in this dull existence, there

thickens and runs slow in this duit existence, there is positively nothing to chronicle. The nights are growing very celd, and the men feel the heavy frosts severely in their "shelter" tents; also, there is prospect of run. That is all.

I might retail many camp rumors, to the effect that we are going into Winter quarters; that we are certainly going to cross the river to-morrow, that we are alraid to cross in the face of the formidable earth-works and heavy hatteries quarted there by the red. are alraid to cross in the face of the formidable earth-works and heavy batteries planted there by the reb-els; that this approach to Frederick burg is only a feint, and that the main part of our forces will glide down the Potomas come dark night, leaving Sum-ner's command here; that Fredericksburg would have been occupied, at any cost, a week ago, but for positive orders from Washington that no steps must be taken that could involve the destruction of the town; that Burnside is waiting here till he can ob-tain with certainty a knowledge of the numbers of town; that Bornsade is waiting here till be can obtain with certainty a knowledge of the numbers of the enemy; that the rebels are all leaving the hights in our tront, keeping up their camp fires as a delusion and a snare; that they are being constantly reenforced; that Jackson has formed a junction with Lee; that Jackson has not done anything of the sort; and last of all, that there are orders from Washington to 'stop the war' till after Congress, mosts, in ton to "stop the war" till after Congress meets, in hopes of cooking up a peace. These are the various camp rumors. You pays your money and you takes vonr choice.

Trains now run daily from Acquia Creek to this place-to a point near this camp rather, between here and Falmouth. There has never been a lack of commissary or quartermasters' stores on hand, except for one or two days during the rain, more than a week ago, when buy and oats were rather carce, owing to the bad state of the roads between here and Bell Phin. (I see that place spelled Belle-Plaine" in some of the papers, which is a very bad spell indeed.)

rery bad spell indeed.)
The Rebels continue to work upon their earthyorks and rifle-pits, and have now a truly formidhile-show of dirt across the river. We have used the of fortifying our batteries, and now the cannon gape at each other across the narrow river, and wait in

Corps: In Charge of Field Hospital—Surgeon Calvin Cutter, 21st Massachusetts.

stanchusetts.

Operating Eurgeons—Dr. Lesnard, Sist. New York, assisted
Assistant Surgeon Hoyes, 11th New-Hampshire, and
sistant Surgeon Mallory, Sist. Pennsylvania; Dr. Hassock,
t. Pennsylvania, assisted by Assistant Surgeon A. W.
ark, 33th Massachusetts, and Assistant Surgeon Noyes, 6th
w. Hampshire; Dr. Webster, 9th New Hampshire, assisted
Assistant Surgeon Duelli, 5te Pennsylvania.
Dr. Kenn Records—Hamptal Steward Patterson.

The recorder haplang the Hamptal Steward Patterson.

B. I. Sorgeon Harris; 35th Mass., Surgeon Lincols; 2 as. Assistant Surgeon Hutchiva, 51st N. Y., Assistant Green Leonard; 51st Ps., Assistant Surgeon Relimbolo h N. H., Surgeon Ross; Battery E, 2d U. S., Assista

Surgeon McGuigan. Surgeons for the remaining batteries have not yet

Expedition into the Waters of Mathew County, Vn.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1962.
Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee has forwarded to he Navy Department the report of Commande Foxball A. Parker of the particulars of his recer expedition into the waters of Mathew County, Va. in conjunction with the land forces under Brigadier-Gen. Needee.

On the night of the 22d ult, he received on board of his steamer, the Mahaska, 300 infantry, under recitat. Major Cunningham of the 53d Pennsylvania Volun teers, and accompanied by the General Putnam and a small tug, the May Queen, on which latter vesse he mounted a rifled howitzer, sailed for Mob Jack Bay. On arriving at East River, the land force were disembarked at a pine wharf, two miles from Mathew Court-House.

To the land forces, twenty seamen with a 12 pound Dahlgren were added, and this expeditio oured the surrounding country, destroying ves

The Putnam, with a howitzer-boat and a detach ment of seamen from the Mahaska, continued on up the river on a similar expedition. Before returning the two together destroyed twelve salt-works, an between 300 and 400 bushels of sait, burned five chooners, two sloops and a number of scows and boats, and captured a lighter and twenty-four large canoes, some of them capable of carrying twenty four men each. They also destroyed a staunch ves sel on the stocks, said to have been designed for

Cmcaso, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

A special dispatch from Helly Springs says that
the Rebels evacuated Tallaheschie on the 1st inst., and that Gen. McArthur's Division occupied the Rebel forts there.

There was no fighting of consequence.

The Rebels are believed to be in full retreat. The telegraph line is working to Wyatt, on the Tallahatchie Rtver.

The dispatch says that the Union cavalry occupied Abbeville at 9 o'clock at night on the 1st instant, and that the Rebels left the town before we entered. They burned the depot building, which was filled with commissary stores and clothing. A consider-

able quantity of ammunition was also destroyed. The Rebels have gone to Oxford.

We will pursue them at midnight. [TALLAHATCHIE, is a small village in Tallabatchie

Co., Miss., on the river of the same name, and on or near the Mississippi Railroad, about forty miles from Helly Springs on the road to Grenada, Jackson and Vicksburg. The country is uneven, sandy,

Our Forces in South Carolina-How they Occupy their Time-The Excitement by Sensation Reports-Successful Foraging

ade also (there is no harm in telling it, as the atels can see the works from their position deprivations the want of Dallies and Weeklies, espearing.) Last night finished, I believe, the work chally The Tanauxa comes forement.

ty as were energillers among cotton. We have private rounced in abendance. Quarrels and riots among the soldiers, of course, arunks a efficers are never to blane) more than we are thankful for, and then something exciting is always on hand.

We have a "crins" at least every twenty-four

hours.
Ten days since, the steamers Darlington and Ben De Ford went out with two companies of South Carolina Volunteers to forage along the coast. They returned successful, with so much excellent pine lumber, saw-mill saws, &c., that it astonished our clerks and wise men out of all mathematical our clerks and wise men out of all mathematical calculation, and they fligured \$25,000 worth up to \$212,000 in less than no time. Never mind. The colored soldiers fought well—that is everywhere The Wilmington (N. C.) Da

"In selection Commanders will cause using the Cerroral and six new for each regiment is litter-bearers, who will be featured in their duties under Division Surgeons and auchalance efficers. They will not be detailed from their regiments but he sent to the Serreant of the regiments but he sent to the Serreant of the regiments who also be sent to the Serreant of the regiments who will be sent to the Serreant of the regiment which have sudded to the rest.

In necerotance with this and previous orders, Dr. Watson vesterday held the first of a series of amburhance drills calculated to render the Ambulance Corps for this Division expert and careful in handling the injured.

I mention this in order that the friends of the self diers may know that the men hurt in battle will be properly and tenderly careful for.

The following is the disposition for the field of the country by officering a colored soldiner reage.

Colored soldiner reage.

Amore Colomel of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the control of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored soldiner reage.

Was there not joy among us I Next arrived the Colomel of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the control of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored soldiner reage.

Some of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored soldiners of the colored soldines. A more in the colored of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more in the colored of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more any honest calling, have decided to commit a than their upon the country by officering a co regiment (and "making a sacrifice of themselves") at a thousand or two a year. Col. Higginson stayed not one day in the city. He landed in the morning, and at eve was with his regiment. Under his hand

the work will be well done.

Thanksgiving went off grandly, whites and blacks,

citizens and soldlers, entering into the festivities of the occasion with great gusto.

There were religious meetings on the plantations and in the towns, dinners and suppers, short rides, social gatherings, buils and frolies, and more of the latter than could be desired. Gen. Saxton and staff sound gatherings, balls and notes, and note of the latter than could be desired. Gen. Saxton and staff spent the morning at the Pope plantation, and at-tended service at the Baptist Church, which is in the central part of the same island. There twas gathered from one to three thousand people, to give thanks for freedom. Oh, it was a great day to us all.

The colored people sung their own hymns, and then joined with teachers and superintendents in

Our country, tis of thee,

Sweet had of liberty.

It is now a country, indeed, to them. A sermon followed the usual exercises; but the leading feature of the neeting was the address of Gen. Saxton, urging them to enlist, and learn to fight the battles of right for themselves. He told them the story of Anthony Burns, and of the brave deeds of Col. Higginsen in that affair, and brought tears to the eyes of women and blessing to the hose of men, by his

He stoke of his noble mother, who died on Thanks giving div, who taught him to respect the right all and be true to them, and especially to remembe the wrongs done to negroes; arged the worse teach their children, that freedom was more that ife, and that it it was not worth lighting for and de feeding, it was not worth having.

Gen. Saxion is a good man, and his whole heart is

Gen. Saxion is a good man, and his whole heart is in this work. Nearly every Sabbath he is out at the churches, on the plantations, or by his cheering words eacourages the people. No man could attaut more firmly as the friend of the negre, among the violent inters of that oppressed race by which he is surrounded. The prejadice against the black among officers and soldiers here is wonderful. Did it end there it might in time be overcome, but it extends to every one that befriends them.

Our Military Governor is just now making a panic among the whisky-drinkers. The yellow fever permit to deal out whisky rations for medicinal purposes had the effect of producing among well men a staggering fever, which ran the patient hato

men a staggering fever, which ran the patient late a wild insanity, producing most direful effects. But a frost has fallen on both

The weather is delightful.

All are anxiously looking for Gen. Hunter, and bigh hope is entertained for the future.

ct me repeat there are thousands suffering for Oregon.

want of warm garments and bed-clothes. The old masters gave them new blankets every Christmas. Most of them lost all when they ran away. Every week brings new accessions, who come empty to our protection. Do not forget them. F. D. G.

The South Carolina Union Troops in Ac tion-How Negro Soldiers Fight.

The Rev. Mansfield French, now in this city, re eived the following letter from Gen. Saxton by the last steamer from Port Royal:

Inst steamer from Port Royal:

Since you left for New-York. I have sent another expedition down to Doboy River. Georgia. It was composed of three companies of the let Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, under Col. Beard, on the Darlington and Ben Deford. The expedition was a perfect success. The negroes longht bravely, and captured nearly 300,000 feet of excellent timber, and various other criticles. Both vessels returned loaded down.

I inclose a copy of Col. Beard's report. Hoping soon to see you. Yours, &c...

Resurgence S. C. Mes On 1989.

and wounded. Our loss is trifling.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Nov. 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, as directed by you, I proceeded, on the 13th inst., on the United States steamer Durlington, with 160 of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers (colored regiment), in quest of lumber and other articles needed for the Department. The steamer Ben Deford, ordered by you to report to me at Doboy Sound, did not, owing to heavy fore and adverse winds, reach that point until the 18th inst. On the 18th, accom-panied by the United States gunboat Madgie, I pro-ceeded to the mills located on Doboy River, Georgia. On reaching the mill I found it necessary to reconnoiter the land adjacent thereto. To do this it was needful to cross a narrow causeway leading from the mill through a swamp to the main high land, a distance of about 450 yards. This high land was heavily wooded, except on the summit, which was eleved and coexisted with houses.

deared and occupied with houses.

My men—34 in number—had no sooner passed across the causeway and through the woods to the clearing beyond, than they were fired on by the enemy, who were posted in the thicket in front and on my, who were posted in the thicket in front and on both sides. On the first fire one man was danger-ously wounded, and a momentary panic scized the leaved pine and black oak. All the bottom lands are cultivated with corn and cotton.]

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Our Forces in South Carolina—How they weteran troops. Three others were severely wounded while they were retiring. When my men reached the end of the causeway, I had the bow gun of the Darlington directed on the woods, after which the fire of the enemy ceased, though numbers of them Transver Department, were seen during the days and nights we remained.

Expedition—Observance of Thanksgiving—Good Works by Gen. Saxton.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuse.
BEAUFORT, S. C., Nov. 28, 1862.
The brave champions of Liberty "in South Carofficials, soldiers, superintendents and teachers doubtless are receiving the deep and hearfielt sympathy of
friends at home, for the deprivations and trials to
which they are subjected in this land so recently retain for the use of your department.
When it is remembered that those men never had
and enter the trible dispensations of war, among which
deprivations the want of Dailies and Weeklies, especially The Tribune comes foremest.

But, friends, we are getting used to it; spare your
tears. The human mind, especially the genus Yan
the is inventive, and Sam Patch taughts us that some
things could be done as well as others. And we are
getting up a world of our own, have regular street

me and of the causwapy, I woods, after which the
fire of the enemy coased, though numbers of them
ber of the enemy coased, though numbers of them
ber of the enemy coased, though numbers of them
were seen during the days and nights we remained.

I succeeded in loading the setamers Bon Deford and
Darlington with from 290,000 feet of superior beard and planks, besides securing a number of either and themselves of counsel in regard to the liability to taxation
the transmittent and delation for the guidance of Assessory
and coased the same and start as the fole
summer that they will fight in the open field. Capt Trowtimes the property in the days and nights we remained.

The Commissioner of Interest of summers of counsel in regard to the liability to taxation
the transmit and delation for the guidance of Assessory
and coased the same summers of counsel in regard to the liability to taxation
the transmit and delation for the guidance of Assessory
that the Com ters. The human mind, especially the genus varies in come soon. "If twere well done, twere well to come soon." If twere well done, twere well the come soon. "If twere well done, twere well the come soon." If twere well done, twere well the come soon. "If the were done quickly." Yet all are patient, trusting everything to the skill and generalship of such officers as Burnside, Summer, Hooker, and Franklin.

On the last expedition the fact was developed that colored men would light behind barration on which coarses with the throught of the skill and generalship of such officers as Burnside, Summer, Hooker, and Franklin.

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News from Debel Sources-Gen. Smith in Command at Parts-harp Fortrass Mosauz, Dec. 2, 1882. The British frigate Cadmus left here yesterday

The British frighte Cadimus left here yesterday afternoon; also the steamboat New-York, Annapolis, with all the prisoners brought from City Point.

Charles Tucker, of the 38th Massachusotts, and George Gutbrout, 116th New-York, died at Chesapeale Hospital on the lat inst.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Daily Journal of Nov.

25th says:

25th says:

A dispatch from Fort Fisher this morning says all is quiet below. The Pocotaligo and Uncle Ben went to sea safely last night.

Gen. D. R. Jones is in Richmond, sick. There

are but slight hopes of his recovery.

A Confederate States Navy is now the leading idea among the sagacious minds of the South.

The Hon. F. H. Hatch, Confederate Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, has opened a collection office at Ponchatania, and is doing a regular busi-

tiers. "The steamer Kelki was run into and sunk off the Bahamas recently. She was built in Scotland for running the blocksde. The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress of Nov. 27, says, Maj.-Gen. G. W. Smith is in Petersburg, and in

amand of a force sufficient to protect the approach to Richmond in that direction.

The Richmond Examiner of Nov. 29, says, the next session of the Confederate Congress commences

at Richmond on the second Monday in January. The same paper says: "We learn that Barney Shaw, recently one of General Winder's detectives,

is flourishing in Washington, D. C., as a detective for the Yankee Government. The Charleston Courier of Nov. 25 savs: The enemy have from ten to lifteen wooden ves-sels lying in sight of this city, where they have been allowed to lay for months, notwithstanding our having means for reaching and sinking every one of them with perfect safety to ourselves. Is Mr. Mallery waiting for all of Lincoln's ironsides to

Blockade-Bunners Afloat. Bostos, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1882. The steamships Ruby and Giraffe sailed from

Greenock, Nov. 14, for the purpose of running the blockade. The Alabama Spoken.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1962. The British bark Mary, at Queenstown 19th uit., from Yarmouth, N. S., spoke Oct. 30, lat. 41, long. 69 30, the English pirate steamer Alabama.

Sick and Wounded in the Frederick Mospital. The following is a report of the sick and wounded in the U. S. General Hospital at Frederick, Md., for

the week ending Nov. 28, 1862; 478 One of those who died was Geo. McIlvery late of

Co. K. 14th Indiana. The other two were Rebels.

From San Francisco. San Francisco, Monday, Dec. 1, 1962. Business opens quietly. Foreign brandies con-nue in favor. Butter, 25c. Fair jobbing business in gro-ries.

Arrived, steamer Pacific, with \$276,000 in treasure from

FROM GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

FIGHT AT SUFFOLK, VA.

Recapture of the Celebrated Pittsburgh Battery.

The Rebels Driven Across the Blackwater River.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1962. The following has been received at the headquare

ers of the army here: FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1862. Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief, Washington. An expedition sent out from Suffolk yesterday by

Maj.-Gen. Peck, captured to-day the celebrated Pittsburg Battery, which was taken frem our army, and drove the enemy across the Blackwater at Franklin. We have thirty odd prisoners, and are picking up more on the road. Many of the enemy are killed

JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen.

Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision: Publishers of printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and all other similar publications, are liable to assessment as dealers. If the sales of a publisher are to those who buy to sell again, or if this part of his business

own use. The Commissioner also decides: The articles produced by job printers, lithographers, and engravers, which are made upon specified orders, not known as articles of commerce, are exempt from duty, as manufactures. Job printers, engravers, and lithos

The following is the decision in full of Commis-sioner Boutwell touching the questions raised by manufacturers of clothing, of which a synopsis was

The proviso on which the claim is made to rest, that the tax should be assessed only on the increased value of the clothing over the vaine of the articles used, on which a tax may have been previously paid, is in these words: "That on all cloths, printed, bleached, and manufactured into other fabrics, or otherwise prepared, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or prepared, the said duty of tax of three per centum shall be assessed only upon the increased valuation thereof."

A sufficient objection to this view is, that the proviso treats of cloths as "fabrics," and provides for a tax on the increased value of such cloths as "fabrics," when they have been subjected to the process of dyeing, bleaching, printing, or manufacturing. In the language of commerce and trade, cloth is a fabric, but a cost is not.

Under this provision white cloths may be dyed and printed, before me cloth may be manufactured or prepared, and the manufacturer, be liable to tax siton for the increased value of his product, over the value of the basis or primary manufacture on which the tax shall have been previously paid. This construction appears to give reasonable and adequate scope to the language employed; and this provise, being an exception to the general policy of the law, which is to tax such construction can properly be made.

It is the decision of the Commissioner that clothing is manufacture, and subject to tax aton at the rate of three parent advorcem, the value to be returned by the manufacture, or estimated by assessors, in the manner pointed out by the statute.

es, or estimated by parties and counsel, that the work of it was represented by parties and counsel, that the work of it was represented by persons the statute.

It was represented by parties and counsel, that the work of manufacturing clothing is generally performed by persons who are not the owners of the materials, and who receive the garments cut, and return them completed to the owners, typen this statement, it was suggested that those who perform the larger part of the manual abor should be regarded as the manufacturers. This view does not seem to be warranteed by manufacturers. This view does not seem to be warranteed by the law. It is the general fact, that a manufacturer does not contribute any considerable portion of manual abor needed in the branch of business which he pursues.

Indeed, in every important branch of manufacturing industry, the manufacturer furnishes only the capital and business capacity necessary for the support and manufacturer does not in the manufacture of a cost should be regarded as the manufacturer, which would not apply with equal force to the weaver of cloth in a mill. It is sufficient to say that the construction asked for, if applied to every branch of manufacturers, exceedingly diminuit, if not impossible. The decision upon this point, then, must be that the manufacturer is be who furnishes the materials, the money, and the skill employed in the management of the business.

LECTURE BY MRS. FARNHAM .- Mrs. Farnham had a very intelligent audience to listen to her first lecture yesterday in the Music Hall of the Coopen Institute. She talked more than an hour in an easy, graceful and winning manner, impressing her hearers with her entire disinterestedness in their schalf, and a full conviction of her ability to enlighten them in regard to their physical well-being. She does not propose to teach physiology and matemy-that is, to enter into all the technicalities pertaining to those subjects, but to lay down the laws of health-to show the difference between the intelligent and instructive obedience of the same and to set forth the terrible consequences of dis bedience whether intelligently or otherwise. It was pleasant to see such an appreciative audience, and to feel that such good seed were sown in ground that would bring forth tenfold. The lectures will be continued through the Winter, on Wednesday

afternoons from 2 to 3 o'clock. FIRE.—About 71 o'clock last evening a fire 600